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Facts about the Gulf Coast  
district of South Mississippi  
South Alabama and West  
Florida.

By H.S. Hyatt.





Class F 296

Book .H 98





# F a c t s   A b o u t   t h e G u l f   C o a s t   D i s t r i c t

*O F   S O U T H   M I S S I S S I P P I ,  
S O U T H   A L A B A M A   A N D  
W E S T   F L O R I D A*



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## FACTS ABOUT THE GULF COAST.

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SOME leading facts are herein presented for the consideration, if not the guidance, of those who desire to make investments in lands, either speculative or for use for stock-raising, agricultural, horticultural or other purposes.

Personal knowledge of the prevailing conditions west of the Mississippi River from the British Possessions to the Gulf, as well as in the Gulf Coast District, justifies the assurance on the part of the writer that these statements can be relied upon.

### WHO ARE INTERESTED?

Without disturbing the contentedly happy, whatever be their present lot, there are thousands in the Northern States deeply interested in the conditions of health, home, success and enjoyment offered in the Gulf Coast District.

Restored health and prolonged life are assured thou-

sands in the North, who are dangerously near their graves now, provided they do not delay coming too long.

As a sanitarium for many diseases, throughout the year, this Gulf Coast District has no equal. As proof, the hotels, boarding houses and cottages are filled, both summer and winter, by health, as well as pleasure, seekers.

HOMESEEEKERS, of whom there are more than 100,000 at all times, are deeply interested, for the section traversed by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad offers greater advantages to them than has ever been offered by any part of the "West," Texas or elsewhere. The conditions are so varied that a settler can choose a place to his liking.

There has been no time nor place within the knowledge of the writer (who located lands in Iowa during 1855 and '56, and since then investigated nearly every State and Territory), where as good a home and as

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many comforts could be secured with a given amount of money and effort as can now be secured in the Gulf Coast District. No one acquainted with the facts would exchange a ten-acre home on the Gulf Coast for almost any kind of a home in the North or West.

Stock-raisers are interested, for here land costing \$2.50 to \$5.00 per acre will return much larger net profits without feeding, expensive barns, labor, etc., than the same number of acres in the Northern States with the expensive barns, labor in storing feed, caring for in winter, etc., that is required there.

Since our personal investigation and experience fully verify the following

#### STATEMENTS MADE BY OTHERS,

It is a pleasure to present their testimony as to the products and profits of the Gulf Coast District.

We extract the following from the report of a special committee of nine representative citizens appointed for that purpose by a Farmer's Institute held on the Mississippi Coast under the auspices of the State Agricultural College, which report received the following endorsement:

"The following summary of the advantages, resources and capabilities of the Mississippi Sea Coast

is but a plain, unvarnished and moderate statement of facts well known to two of the undersigned by personal observation at all seasons for many years."

S. D. LEE, *Pres. A. & M. College.*

D. L. PHARES, *Professor of Biology.*

J. A. MEYERS, *Professor of Chemistry.*

#### REPORT.

"Two, and even three farm crops can be successfully grown on the same land each year.

"That no portion of the continent surpasses, and but few sections equal, these coast counties for stock-raising.

"Special advantages and profits are offered those who would engage in the canning of fruits and vegetables.

"No section of country can be more remarkable for the excellent health of its citizens than this.

"All kinds of vegetables can be most successfully and profitably grown in these coast counties.

"There are no climatic or other influences detrimental to the successful raising of blooded and high graded stock.

"The conditions for success in butter-making are

ample ; and we commend that industry to favorable consideration.

"The wood fibre grown on this coast is of superior quality, and sheep-raising is deserving of special favor.

"Sheep require no winter feeding, and other stock are seldom fed, still a little feeding at times would be better for cattle.

"As a health and pleasure resort this Gulf Coast of Mississippi offers greater attractions than Florida or any other section of country, being equally attractive, summer and winter.

"For stock-raising alone the price of land in these coast counties is lower than in any of the stock-raising prairie regions of the West.

"To persons of limited means desiring to secure homes with a large measure of life's comforts this section offers greater inducements than any other section of country inviting immigration.

"There is a large list of grasses, admirably adapted to these coast counties, most nutritious in quality, and ample for extensive stock-raising.

"Poultry-raising is specially commended by all who have given the business any attention. Greater measure of success, lighter expenses and a better market for the products than in any other section constitute the basis of rare profits.

"In quality and fertility of soil the lands in this section differ as much as in any other section or State.

"Except in limited areas, the subsoils are admirably adapted to a high degree of fertilization.

"Green vegetable matter, of which the lands produce a luxuriant growth, possesses fertilizing and reclaiming properties to the highest degree.

"Commercial fertilizers can be used to great profit, but each farmer and gardener can manufacture his own at a great saving of cash.

"The abundant supply of the best varieties of salt-water fish, oysters, crabs and shrimp, is unequaled, and invites with a most liberal profit the investment of capital in that line of industry.

"In the home market the demand for all agricultural products exceeds the supply, and transportation facilities are ample to meet the wants of over-production.

"Red, white and Mexican clover, alfalfa, orchard grass and blue grass, may be successfully grown in addition to the large list of native grasses.

"The cow pea, so luxuriant in these coast counties, ranks above all other vegetable products for food and fertilizing, also as a subduer and reclamer of the soil.

"Strawberries and other small fruits, grapes, figs, peaches, plums, pears, apricots, pomegranates, oranges, quinces, pecans, etc., can be successfully cultivated, and



are deserving of special consideration at the hands of the horticulturists and fruit growers.

"The temperature in winter very seldom sinks to the freezing point, or rises to 90 degrees Fahrenheit in summer. Cooling breezes almost constantly prevail during the summer months. The annual rainfall amounts to about fifty inches, quite equally distributed throughout the year. Protracted droughts are seldom known.

"That twenty-five to forty bushels of corn, twenty-five to fifty bushels of oats, thirty to eighty bushels of rice, seventy-five to one hundred and fifty bushels of Irish potatoes, one hundred and fifty to three hundred bushels of sweet potatoes, and one and a half to three tons of hay per acre can be raised. Ribbon cane is cultivated with success, and by some a larger profit is claimed than from the sugar lands of Louisiana."

#### LIVE STOCK.

SHEEP—Hon. R. M. Bell, U. S. Agricultural Commissioner, and an expert in the sheep industry, was sent to investigate sheep-raising in the South. In his report he says:

"Mississippi has an unparalleled record in wool-grow-

ing, due to the climate and soil, the pasturage, water, shade, sunshine and geological formation—a mystery not now so easily explained, though recognized wherever fine, soft, luxurious wools are grown.

"The 'Piney Woods' sheep are found in the southern part of the State, where they have held their own from Spanish colonial times and can continue to do the same in the indefinite future.

"It is a singular and significant fact that these hardy, aboriginal, neglected and unimproved sheep are exempt from all diseases."

The writer wishes to emphasize this statement of the "Piney Woods" sheep being free from all diseases, also as to quality of sheep and wool.

Prof. S. M. Tracy, who for nine years was director of the A. & M. Experiment Station, says:

"When the writer made an investigation of the subject of sheep-raising a few years ago for the U. S. Government, he thought Mississippi a most wonderful region for the raising of wool, and he thinks so yet, but he also sees a future for the State as a most profitable mutton-raising section. I am amazed, and can but wonder why sheepmen will continue to go West to raise sheep, and worse yet, why men will stay on high priced land and feed six months in the year rather than come here."

The following is copied from said Prof. Tracy's "Hand Book of Mississippi":

"I refer to the counties of Hancock, Harrison and Jackson, generally known as the Gulf Coast of Mississippi, whose shores are washed by the waters of the Gulf of Mexico and along whose southern fringe speed the long trains of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

"The soil is splendidly adapted to all kinds of vegetables, their cultivation requiring only reasonable fertilizing, and their crops are unailing in their respective seasons.

"No better country for the raising of cattle and sheep can be found anywhere in the United States. "The grazing lands are unexcelled and the wool of superior quality."

The more thorough the investigation the stronger will the conviction be that this Gulf Coast District is unequalled for profitable stock-raising; all that has been said in regard to its adaptability to sheep being equally applicable to cattle, horses, mules and swine.

Dairying would here be a most profitable branch of stock-raising, in quantity and quality of milk and value of its products.

The reader's attention is invited briefly (for much has been said on the subject) to

### CASSAVA, ITS USES AND PROFITS,

and as specially adapted to the Gulf Coast soil and climate.

We copy the statements of Dr. H. E. Stockbridge, Director of the Florida Experiment Station:

"It thrives best on moderately fertile sandy soils and is perfectly adapted to the areas of pine lands.

"Its yield per acre is about six tons or 12,000 pounds.

"It is unquestionably true that Cassava, all things considered, comes nearer supplying a perfect ration for farm stock than any other concentrated food.

"The cost of producing Cassava is much less than corn per value.

"The experiments show that pigs fed on Cassava will make 36 per cent more meat during a given interval than if fed on corn.

"The cost of producing meat is less than one half with Cassava as with corn, that the same result is obtained in seventy days that requires 120 days in the feeding sections of the northwest.

"That the product is equally good is proved by the fact that in Florida the beef there produced has been put on sale in the open market with Chicago beef, has sold at the same price, and wherever offered has driven the Chicago article out of the market.

"The crop is adapted only to the light sandy lands of the Gulf Coast so that the far South possesses a monopoly of the advantages it offers."

The starch value of cassava commends its cultivation for profit even stronger than for stock fattening. Says Dr. Stockbridge on this branch of the subject:

"There are two products for which Cassava offers superior material, namely, starch and glucose. The starch of the world has heretofore depended upon potatoes and corn as raw material.

"An acre yielding forty bushels of corn would produce 1,187 pounds of starch, while an acre of Cassava would yield 2,400 pounds of starch.

"It appears that Cassava is to-day the cheapest known source of starch, costing at present market value of raw material only about one-fourth as much as its nearest competitor.

"The full significance of these facts is best illustrated by a comparison recently made to me by the representative of the largest starch producer in the world. One pound of Florida starch—Cassava—goes as far as six pounds of the best northern product. The southern article can be sold at a profit for 4 1-2 cents, while the northern article costs 6 1-2 cents per pound to produce."

RIBBON, OR WEST INDIA, SUGAR CANE.

is well adapted to this Gulf Coast District, and is proving to be a most profitable crop for the small homesteader, as well as the wealthy planter. The cost of production is certified to be about the same as corn, and the yield per acre ranges from 400 to 700 gallons, worth from \$150.00 to \$250.00.

One lady certifies to raising 666 gallons per acre, that she sold for 50 cents per gallon.

Some certify to raising 700 gallons, and no one less than 400 per acre.

UPLAND RICE is a most profitable yearly crop as grown by many now residing near the Coast. A winter crop of something else can also be raised on the same land each year. Some claim they raise as high as 100 bushels per acre, but 30 to 50 should be confidently expected, and as about \$1.00 a bushel is the average price, even without a winter crop, it is most profitable.

The GREATEST DIVERSITY of CROPS, suited to all seasons of the year, is a condition of assured profits found nowhere else.

The writer has raised five crops on the same land during the year. Three standard crops can be raised each year, selected from onions, cabbage, cauliflower,

Irish and sweet potatoes, melons, beans, beets, turnips, etc., that the following

### CERTIFICATES OF RESULTS,

verified by good cultivators, demonstrate that from \$150 to \$250 per acre profit can be realized each year, while some claim profit from a single acre, to wit:

S. D. R.—Average number of crates of cabbage per acre, 150. The largest return per acre \$300. From cabbage, potatoes, beans and hay, cleared in one year \$7,000 on 65 acres.

G. D. R.—I have raised 200 crates of cabbage per acre and sold as high as \$4.00 per crate. Have raised 50 bushels of corn per acre.

P. T. W.—Have raised 105 bbls. of Irish potatoes per acre; average yield 60 bbls. Snap beans 250 to 300 bushels per acre. Have realized \$250 per acre from melons.

S. H. B.—Net returns from 6 1-4 acres of cabbage, \$1,025.

B. B. B.—Sold from 22 1-2 acres of Irish potatoes, 1,100 bbls. at net price of \$1.50 per bbl.

D. S.—From one bbl. of Irish potatoes planted, sold 44 bbls. assorted; 40 to 50 bushels corn per acre, 300 to

400 bushels of turnips; 300 to 400 bushels of beets, and \$100 per acre from melons.

J. W. H.—Raised on 16 acres in one year, 12 tons of hay, 400 bushels of corn and 2,505 bushels of potatoes.

H. F.—Fifty to seventy bushels of corn per acre; 30 to 60 bushels of rice; 200 to 300 bushels of chufas, more valuable for hog fattening than corn.

C. I. A.—The yield of sugar-cane syrup per acre is 500 to 700 gallons, and 50 bushels of rice; 150 to 300 bushels of sweet potatoes; 1 1-2 to 3 tons of hay, and \$300 to \$900 per acre from strawberries.

J. N. H.—From 35 square rods of land sold, \$145 worth of strawberries; from one-half acre sold, \$100 worth of melons. Have raised 275 to 300 bushels of sweet potatoes per acre. A paying crop of Irish potatoes can be raised in the spring and another in the fall.

J. D. M.—My winter seed onion crop yields me from 125 to 250 bushels per acre.

Jas. T.—Beans and melons readily return from \$75 to \$100 per acre within two months from planting.

A. L. W.—We came from Wisconsin. I have cleared on an average \$250 per acre on cabbage every year. There are thousands of people in the northwest who would come here if they only knew what this country has to offer them.

A. P. B.—On land that can be bought for \$10 per

acre, crops can be grown which will yield the farmer \$200 per year above all expenses.

German Trucker.—We generally get near \$200 per acre net from cabbage. I can make more money here growing cabbage than I could make in Michigan in six years.

J. O.—It is not an unusual thing in this section—Biloxi—for the trucker to clear \$300 per acre on cabbage. I don't believe any one knows just how much can be made on an acre here.

Mr. Griswold.—I came here from Michigan. From the best land I realize net per acre \$90 on snap beans; \$100 on potatoes; \$75 on melons; \$150 on cabbage.

H. M.—Usually sells from \$75 to \$200 worth of melons and from \$100 to \$150 of cabbage per acre.

A. B. E.—Came from northern New York. I have been delighted with both climate and soil. I realize above all expenses per acre about \$150 on cabbage; about \$75 on melons; \$150 to \$200 on cucumbers and squash, and \$90 on snap beans.

Mr. Baldwin.—I average one year with another, clear of expenses, per acre, \$100 growing snap beans, cabbage, melons, tomatoes, squash and cucumbers.

One trucker said he usually gets \$150 per acre from tomatoes, and that cucumbers could always be counted on to yield at least \$100 per acre.

### CONCLUSIVE PROOF OF SOIL PRODUCTS

Is found in the foregoing extracts from reports of garden crops, and the list might be extended almost indefinitely, including many crops not here mentioned.

### ROTATION OF CROPS.

Special attention is called to the fact that, by a proper rotation, three of the above staple crops can be produced on the same land yearly, and the writer wishes to emphasize the profits in onions, as only mentioned by J. D. M. of foregoing list; it being a reliable winter crop, coming into market in April, when prices rule the highest.

Such rotation on the basis of yield and prices above quoted would make the net yearly yield per acre not less than \$300, but the writer thinks it safe to put the net profits per year at \$150, and that is no more than can usually be made out of a single crop.

Special mention is made above of such crops as are most reliable and give the largest returns within two to four months from planting at all seasons of the year.

### PLANTER'S CALENDAR.

A planting calendar will prove of special interest to northern readers, whether they contemplate agricul-



L O U I S I A N A

Corington  
Lewisburg  
Mandeville  
Magnolia  
Columbia  
Riceville  
PASS CHRISTIAN  
BAY ST. LOUIS  
WOLF RIVER  
MISSISSIPPI CITY  
Biloxi

LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN  
Point aux Herbes  
Lima  
Chinchuba  
Clatborne  
Waveland  
Bay St. Louis  
Gulfport  
MISSISSIPPI CITY  
Biloxi  
Biloxi Light

Spatak Fort  
Millsburg  
Lake Calheron  
Lake Catherine  
THE ISLANDS  
Lookout  
MISSISSIPPI SOUND  
LIGHT HOUSE  
St. Joseph Isl.  
GRAND ISLE  
ISLE AU PIED  
DEER I.  
CAT ISLAND

CITY OF EFFERSON  
NEW ORLEANS  
Drews Sta.  
St. Bernard  
R. ALGIERS  
Long Point  
G U



## *FACTS ABOUT THE GULF COAST.*

tural pursuits in this section of country or not. We gather from the experience of gardeners in the principal Gulf cities, omitting many articles of less importance to those not engaged in supplying the public markets. The variation of seasons, and the date in each month, must be left for individual discernment.

### JANUARY.

Beets, parsnips, carrots, radishes, lettuce, cabbage, parsley, celery, egg-plant, tomatoes, peas, potatoes, onions, oats, millet—protected.

### FEBRUARY.

Same as in January, also cauliflower, beans, melons, corn, sweet potatoes can be planted in beds for early slips.

### MARCH.

Same as previous months. Cucumbers, melons, squash, okra, Lima beans, sweet corn, more seasonable. Egg-plants and tomatoes replanted in open ground. Cabbage and Irish potatoes, risky.

### APRIL.

In general, the same as in March. Sweet potato plants put out for early crop. Plant pumpkins, Italian giant cauliflower, and former crops for a succession.

### MAY.

Early vegetables not desirable planted this month. Corn, bunch beans, melons, squash, okra, cucumbers, may be planted for succession. Varieties of celery and cauliflower should be sown, also cow peas and pole beans.

### JUNE.

This is not an active month for planting. The most favorable land invites the planting of corn, melons, squash, cucumbers, beans, lettuce, radishes, tomatoes and peas. This is quite an uncertain month for rain fall. Weeds and grass are rapid growers.

### JULY.

Like June, this is not an active planting month. Sweet potato cuttings may be put out any time from April until the last of this month, as the land is cleared of other crops and prepared for this. Sow cauliflower, radishes, lettuce, beans, turnips, peas, also cabbage seeds.

### AUGUST.

The gardener finds this an active month for planting. Peas, beans, lettuce, radishes, beets are in order. Turnips should receive full attention, also cabbage, cauli-



flower, onions and Irish potatoes. Celery plants may be set out this month.

### SEPTEMBER.

August planting may be continued this month. Cabbage plants may be set, also celery and cauliflower. Sow Creole onion seed—the best raised.

### OCTOBER.

Cabbage, cauliflower, celery, onions, peas, beets, carrots, parsnips, lettuce, radishes, turnips, should receive attention. Sow clover seed, rye, oats, barley, and set out strawberry plants.

### NOVEMBER.

October planting may be continued this month. Turnips, cabbage, peas, beets, onions, lettuce and radishes are seldom affected by the cold of winter, if properly worked and cared for. Winter hot beds should be put in good order this month.

### DECEMBER.

Winter vegetables have been planted, to which may be added this month peas, cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce,

radishes and turnips. Irish potatoes may do well planted this month.

The rotation of crops is a matter of much importance in this climate. A few acres of land thoroughly fertilized and properly worked with the best of implements, will give the tiller no occasion to complain of nothing to do, or that he is not well paid.

### THE SUCCESS AND PROFITS OF FRUIT AND GRAPES

Are as strongly attested as the other crops above mentioned, and should receive the attention of new settlers as soon as they are prepared to plant and wait for returns.

A scientific horticulturist of California, after a thorough investigation of the Gulf Coast District, said: "I am perfectly infatuated with your climate and soil for the culture of fruits of the highest excellence.

"California can not stand a comparison. She has got neither the soil nor the climate.

"A scientific knowledge of fruit culture is the first essential to a healthy immigration to your section. "This can be brought about by letting the world know "what you have got."

Fruit-growing will here soon receive that full

consideration its vast importance merits, in competition with all other sections of the country. The centrality of location, nearness to market, the low price of the best land, and other conditions of the largest profits are without their equal.

#### THE HEAT OF SUMMER.

The summer heat along the Gulf Coast is not so great by ten to twenty degrees as it is in the adjacent territory north, even as far as Bismark, North Dakota. The following daily record for July and August of 1893 is a reliable index of the comparative temperature:

#### SUMMER HEAT NORTH AND SOUTH.

(Of an ordinary year.)

The reader will find the actual and relative temperature for July and August, below given, taken from the official report, maximum heat. Most stations being in the top of high buildings, the extreme street, or surface heat, will generally be greater. For the comparison Mobile and New Orleans, as Gulf Coast cities, are taken. The fact may be noticed that even as far north as Bismark, N. D., the extremes of heat are not only much greater, but it holds on more days in succession.



## FACTS ABOUT THE GULF COAST.

July.....	29	Mobile	.88	New Orleans	.86	Washington, D. C.....	96	Dodge City, Kan.....	100	Bismarck, N. Dak.....	96	San Antonio, Tex.....	96
"	30	"	.88	"	"	Fort Smith, Ark.....	96	Omaha, Neb.....	94	Bismarck, N. Dak.....	98	San Antonio, Tex.....	96
"	31	"	.86	"	"	Fort Smith, Ark.....	96	Omaha, Neb.....	92	Bismarck, N. Dak.....	94	St. Paul, Min.....	92
August..	1	"	.86	"	"	Fort Smith, Ark.....	96	Davenport, Iowa.....	94	Pittsburg, Pa.....	92	St. Paul, Min.....	92
"	2	"	.91	"	"	Abilene, Tex.....	94	.....	.....	Palestine, Tex.....	92	Chicago.....	91
"	3	"	.88	"	"	San Antonio, Tex.....	96	.....	.....	Palestine, Tex.....	96	Louisville, Ky.....	94
"	4	"	.88	"	"	Donaldsville, La.....	98	.....	.....	Miles City, Mont.....	100	.....	.....
"	5	"	.....	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	6	"	.89	"	"	North Platte, Neb.....	92	St. Paul, Min.....	94	Miles City, Mont.....	91	Bismarck, N. Dak.....	92
"	7	"	.86	"	"	Davenport, Iowa.....	94	Louisville, Ky.....	94	Omaha, Neb.....	94	Bismarck, N. Dak.....	92
"	8	"	.....	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bismarck, N. Dak.....	94
"	9	"	.82	"	"	Davenport, Iowa.....	96	Louisville, Ky.....	96	Chicago.....	91	St. Paul, Min.....	99
"	10	"	.86	"	"	Indianapolis, Ind.....	98	Louisville, Ky.....	98	Omaha.....	100	St. Louis.....	98
"	11	"	.86	"	"	Kansas City, Mo.....	98	Aberdeen, S. Dak.....	100	Columbus, Ohio.....	98	Macon, Ga.....	98
"	12	"	.90	"	"	Kansas City, Mo.....	99	Little Rock, Ark.....	98	St. Louis.....	95	Bismarck, N. Dak.....	92
"	13	"	.90	"	"	Kansas City, Mo.....	100	Cairo, Ill.....	100	Port Smith, Ark.....	100	Nashville, Tenn.....	100
"	14	"	.88	"	"	Aberdeen, S. Dak.....	102	Okolona, Ark.....	100	Columbus.....	100	Macon, Ga.....	96
"	15	"	.88	"	"	Nashville, Tenn.....	100	Okolona, Ark.....	100	Fort Smith, Ark.....	100	St. Louis.....	92
"	16	"	.90	"	"	Chattanooga, Tenn.....	92	Okolona, Ark.....	92	Omaha.....	98	Bismarck, N. Dak.....	92
"	17	"	.89	"	"	Kansas City, Mo.....	96	Miles City, Mont.....	98	Omaha.....	96	Denver, Col.....	96
"	18	"	.88	"	"	Little Rock, Ark.....	94	Macon, Ga.....	93	Palestine, Tex.....	90	.....	.....
"	19	"	.90	"	"	Fort Smith, Ark.....	100	Dodge City, Kan.....	96	Palestine, Tex.....	91	Bismarck, N. Dak.....	92
"	20	"	.91	"	"	Fort Smith, Ark.....	98	Dodge City, Kan.....	96	Palestine, Tex.....	94	Bismarck, N. Dak.....	90
"	21	"	.91	"	"	El Paso, Tex.....	94	Miles City, Mont.....	98	San Antonio, Tex.....	94	Bismarck, N. Dak.....	90
"	22	"	.79	"	"	El Paso, Tex.....	94	Miles City, Mont.....	96	St. Paul, Min.....	92	Bismarck, N. Dak.....	100
"	23	"	.81	"	"	North Platte, Neb.....	90	Omaha, Neb.....	96	St. Paul, Min.....	92	New York.....	90
"	24	"	.86	"	"	Oklahoma.....	92	Dodge City, Kan.....	90	Miles City, Mont.....	91	Pittsburg.....	90
"	25	"	.86	"	"	St. Vincent, Min.....	92	Abilene, Tex.....	90	Miles City, Mont.....	91	Bismarck, N. Dak.....	92
"	26	"	.90	"	"	Jacksonville, Fla.....	91	.....	.....	Miles City, Mont.....	100	Bismarck, N. Dak.....	96
"	27	"	.87	"	"	.....	.....	San Antonio, Tex.....	92	Miles City, Mont.....	96	Bismarck, N. Dak.....	88
"	28	"	.87	"	"	.....	.....	San Antonio, Tex.....	92	Dodge City, Kan.....	92	St. Paul.....	92
"	29	"	.86	"	"	.....	.....	Kansas City, Mo.....	94	Omaha.....	94	St. Louis.....	92
"	30	"	.87	"	"	.....	.....	Kansas City, Mo.....	94	Omaha.....	93	Bismarck, N. Dak.....	98
"	31	"	.88	"	"	St. Louis.....	92	Kansas City, Mo.....	92	Omaha.....	96	Bismarck, N. Dak.....	94

# FACTS ABOUT THE GULF COAST.

The averages of temperature for five consecutive years in the Gulf Coast district are as follows:

	1871						1872						1873						1874						1875					
	Morning, average.	Noon, average.	Night, average.	Extreme cold.	Extreme heat.	Days rainy.	Morning, average.	Noon, average.	Night, average.	Extreme cold.	Extreme heat.	Days rainy.	Morning, average.	Noon, average.	Night, average.	Extreme cold.	Extreme heat.	Days rainy.	Morning, average.	Noon, average.	Night, average.	Extreme cold.	Extreme heat.	Days rainy.	Morning, average.	Noon, average.	Night, average.	Extreme cold.	Extreme heat.	Days rainy.
January . . . . .	40	46	45	19	68	4	46	54	51	25	71	13	42	57	47	14	67	5	41	59	44	12	70	3	50	51	62	23	75	5
February . . . . .	54	64	54	32	76	7	44	58	50	28	75	6	48	61	53	30	73	4	54	61	62	32	77	5	52	57	55	32	75	10
March . . . . .	59	70	64	41	82	8	48	64	56	33	79	7	53	65	59	41	78	11	48	63	54	34	75	4	53	66	52	36	77	10
April . . . . .	62	80	66	50	82	4	65	77	69	46	87	6	57	73	66	40	83	8	55	74	60	39	85	2	64	80	68	50	85	5
May . . . . .	72	79	74	60	85	10	71	79	73	61	89	7	69	81	74	58	87	3	67	86	68	53	90	7	65	75	69	56	89	7
June . . . . .	72	81	77	65	90	16	76	88	80	69	93	5	76	83	79	70	90	18	68	86	70	63	94	6	71	75	78	64	85	12
July . . . . .	80	87	80	72	91	14	80	88	79	75	94	11	78	87	85	72	91	12	70	73	73	66	91	12	79	84	78	72	94	15
August . . . . .	77	87	79	71	92	6	75	88	80	72	95	9	76	84	80	71	95	7	79	83	72	68	87	10	81	82	79	72	86	19
September . . . . .	74	87	79	67	94	7	74	84	76	65	89	10	70	85	77	56	89	9	60	81	73	52	92	8	69	80	73	54	87	13
October . . . . .	69	83	69	58	92	6	58	77	64	42	80	2	57	77	66	39	88	3	54	66	56	32	82	6	54	73	69	48	82	6
November . . . . .	50	67	56	35	78	4	50	68	55	33	80	5	48	66	52	29	78	4	48	62	53	26	76	6	52	66	54	34	78	7
December . . . . .	51	61	56	24	77	9	44	60	53	27	74	4	40	53	42	10	70	3	42	60	49	28	71	10	42	58	50	32	70	7

Prostrations from heat are unknown, and the climatic conditions in summer are as conducive to excellent health as in winter. Tens of thousands of people from the adjacent interior make the Gulf Coast their summer resort on account of its invigorating healthfulness. It has been more popular as a summer than winter resort but as the latter it is rapidly gaining in popularity.

#### BEING A HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT

Throughout the entire year, what stronger proof can be desired of its healthfulness? The U. S. health statistics refer to this Coast District as possessing the best health conditions of any section of these United States.

Why should not the mass of homeseekers in the north enjoy the restorative influences of the Gulf climate, as well as the wealthy thousands that can afford the expense away from home?

Thousands are carried to untimely graves in the north annually with diseases the Gulf climate would eradicate from the system if resorted to in time. Let the afflicted decide which journey they will take.

#### INSECT PESTS, VENOMOUS REPTILES, ETC.

Having investigated nearly every State and Territory the writer assures the reader and all interested that no

section of the country is freer from insects and reptiles that annoy man or beast than the Gulf Coast District.

'Tis true, alligators inhabit the marsh beds, as do the festive mosquitos, but we are not advising homeseekers to settle therein.

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#### CONDENSED SUMMARY OF ADVANTAGES.

The natural and climatic conditions the year round are more conducive to health, pleasure and profit than in any other section of the United States.

The location is more central as to transportation and markets than in any country west of the Mississippi River.

The land may be bought at lower prices, considering intrinsic and productive value, than have ever before prevailed in any other section inviting immigration.

A man can secure a better home and health, with a greater measure of prosperity, upon the investment of any given amount of money, labor and effort, than are obtainable in any other most favored section.

A forty-acre home will return larger profits and supply a larger measure of home comforts than a 100-acre farm in the North.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SETTLERS.

In the interest of homeseekers as to economy, profits and contentment it is strongly urged that those who wish to change their homes during the coming fall and winter, should make a trip of investigation, and for the selection of land, in the spring or early summer. You will then be induced to employ your time and money with a fixed definite purpose, and have your place made ready for occupancy and use upon arrival.

Under the prospects of a large increase in home and health seekers, the price of land will advance proportionately, hence the additional advantage of selecting a location at as early a day as possible, even if you

do not occupy until next year or after. · Selections can be made now that will be as profitable as 50 to 100 per cent interest.

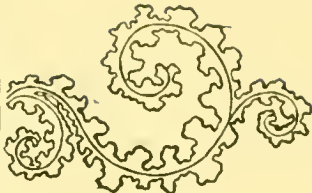
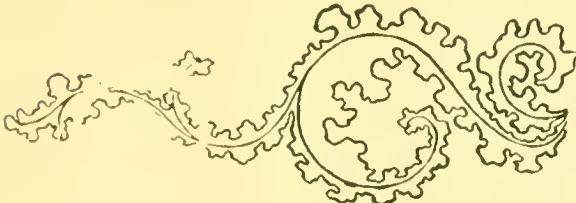
The Louisville & Nashville Railroad, between Mobile and New Orleans, passes through all the Coast towns and is strictly first class in equipment and management. Throughout the entire year the company furnishes a passenger service of eight trains daily, and during the summer resort season, from March until November, ten to fourteen passenger trains are run. Through trains are run from Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis to all these Coast towns, on a time schedule of about twenty-four hours. Examine the Coast map carefully.

# The Louisville & Nashville Railroad

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Is the Great Central Southern Trunk Line ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁

THROUGH



SOUTH ILLINOIS,  
KENTUCKY,  
TENNESSEE,  
ALABAMA,  
WEST FLORIDA,  
SOUTH MISSISSIPPI  
AND SOUTHEAST  
LOUISIANA.

*The Best Line Between All Points in the North*  
*and All Points in the South.*

C. B. COMPTON, Traffic Manager.

D. M. GOODWYN, General Freight Agent.

C. L. STONE, General Passenger Agent.

R. J. WEMYSS, General Immigration and Industrial Agent.

Louisville, Kentucky.

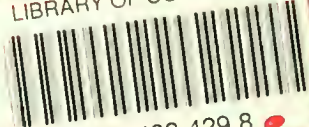








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